BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

DEATH OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

Paris, September 28.—Count Walewski, for-merly President of the Corps Legislatif, lately a member of the Privy Council, died yesterday, aged lifty-eight years.

BAPID PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH REVOLT. LONDON, September 28.—Advices from Spain to-day confirm previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capital. The royal troops who were sent against Santander, and since the capture of that city have been pursuing the rebels, have received orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital. The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The City of Valladolid has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the provinces in which Old and New Castile are divided.

THE SPANISH WAB-MADRID REVOLTS. Lormon, September 30 .- Jose and Manuel Concha have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the garrison followed. 'The Queen's statue was dragged through Madrid by the rebels.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA MATTER-SUBBATT-GEN. BLAIB-

COLOMBIA AN 1 THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, September 30 .- The following endorsements were made on the Alabama memorial and resolution: By the President-Referred to the Hon. Secretary of War for consideration and action; by Schofield-Respectfully referred to General Meade for his action under instructions of August 25. It was the purpose of those instructions to confer upon department commanders all the powers which the law allows, and it is the President's wish that within the limits of his lawful authority General Meade should exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved; by the Adjutant-General Respectfully transmitted to General Meade for his guidance. By command of General Grant.

There are 1500 United States troops in Virginia.

Further proceedings in the Surratt case depend upon the action of the grand jury, and it is improbable that they will find a true bill. Revenue to-day four hundred and seventyfive thousand dollars.

General Blair is here, but declines demonstrations. He departs Westward to-morrow. Colombia has paid into the treasury two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars for spoliations committed during a riot several years ago.

Condensed News by Telegraph. The wife of Kossuth, the Hungarian, has arrived in New York.

The sale of all Government arms, ammunition, etc., has been suspended for the present. The cereal crops in Guatemala and Nicaragua are suffering from want of rain.

James K. Caskie, a prominent tobacco merhant, died in Richmond yesterday.

Advices from Panama represent the prospects of peace on the Isthmus as not very

A political row recently occurred at Lancas ter, Pa., which lasted several hours. The

stores were closed and many persons hurt. The Commissioners of Registration in Tennessee have been arrested, and are now under bail, for false and fraudulent registration.

The Catholic Diocese of New York prohibits church pionics, animal magnetism, spiritualism and planchette. The Virginia Springs are now nearly all de-

serted. But fifty persons are left at the Greenbrier White Sulphur. Among the number is Secretary Browning. It is stated that Brigham Young has given

orders to have every member of the Mormon Church excommunicated who deals with a Gentile or purchases of an outsider. A train of cars, near Urbanis, Ohio, exploded

recently. The first car was loaded with nitro glyosrme, and a house a quarter of a mile from the wreck was demolished by the concus-

The committee of the Louisiana Senate, appointed to investigate the conduct of the Commissioners of Registration, report that their recent instructions to various boards to refuse regularation to certain parties, and disregard the naturalization papers granted by certain · courts, were unauthorized by law.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A NORTHERNER'S EXPERIENCE IN OUR STATE-HIS ACCOUNT OF THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR PEOPLE - AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES-GRAND OPENINGS FOR CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE-PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANIS.

The following letter, which we find in the New York Times of Sanday, presents at once a fair and candid statement of public feeling in our State, and striking but not overdrawn picture of the capabilities and wants of this portion of the South:

AJREN, BARNWELL DISTRICT, S. C., [Thursday, September 10, 1868. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMEs:

As several of my friends have desired me to As several of my friends have desired me to let them know my impressions of my new home in the south, and finding the people as well as the physical characteristics of the country so different from what I had been led to suppose they were, I have taken some trou-ble to gather the materials for a long letter, hoping that my testimony would serve to correct, at least among my personal acquaintances, some of the errors common among Northerners in regard to this section of our Northerners in regard to this section of our common country. It say common country, for I find the people here as well disposed to the constitutional Government of the United States as they are at home. In fact, I hear less discussion of political questions, and see less of that acrimonious antagonism between political opponents, than is heard and seen in the Northern States.

I had been led to believe that it was danger-

ous for a Northern man to travel here, and that robberies and outrages were common. It would naturally be supposed that the officers of the freedmen's Bureau were peculiarly obnoxious to Southerners. Yet I find that Major Stone, the Assistant Commissioner for the District of the Stone of th Stone, the Assistant Commissioner for the District, traverses the country not only without a guard, but even a pistol to defend himself from attacs; and Major Walker, the Commandant of the Post, states that, in his opinion, life and property are as secure here as in any of the Northern States. Now, the town of Aiken is partly in Edgefield and partly in Barnwell District, than which none were thoroughly more secesh in their proclivities. This winter and spri og hundreds of Northern persons, of more secesh in their proclivities. This winter and spri of hundreds of Northern persons, of all shades and grades of political opinions, have visited this town, and I have yet to hear of the first one who has been molested or insulted. Several N rthern families have located here permanently, and are well pleased. As adiation that Miss Catharine E. Beecher, sister of the feeling toward Northerners, I would mention that Miss Catharine E. Beecher, sister of the authoress of "Ducle Tom's Cabn," after having visited five or six of the Southern States with a view to select a location of a school under the direction and patronage of the American Women's Education Association, finding that Aiken would combine more advantages for such an institution than any other place, was desirous of obtaining an expression of coning on this point. A letter inviting the managers to select Aiken as the site was drawn up and signed by the citizens, not one to whom it was presented refusing to sign.

It was the site was silicified. Experts have pronounced the qualty expensively the course which may be described as the site was the site was the site was the site was the silicified. Experts have pronounced the qualty of course velvet will not be quantity is inexhaustible. The mineral re-

The physical characteristics of this section are very different from our preconceived notions. The phrase "Down South" raises a picture in many minds of dense swamps, umbrageous woods, tropical plants, sluggish streams, venomous reptiles, yellow fever and miasma. How much this idea is due to the pictures How much this idea is due to the pictures usually found in school-books I will not stop to inquire; but the fact is patent that the variety of climate and soil to be found in the so-called Confederate States is fur greater than in the loyal States. Near the Atlantic the lands are generally low and flat, ascending and becoming more and more hilly as you proceed westward, until they attain an elevation of near three thousand feet. Its low lands, middle region and mountain tracts seem like so many different countries, some having the characteristics of Switzerland, while others have those of Hindostan, and capable of producing any of the destan, and capable of producing any of the plants of the temperate zone, besides many pertaining to the tropics, with water-power in abundance and mineral deposits of immense

plants of the templease with water-power in abundance and mineral deposits of immense value undeveloped.

I have purchased a farm near the town of Aiken, which is in the middle region—a section which possesses strong attractions to parties who would escape the rigors of a Northern winter, and entirely exempt from the chill and fever and malaria of the low-lands. Here we are on the high ridge of land which divides the head waters of the Edisto River from those which are tributary to the Savannah; its altitude being six hundred fest above the sea, and four hundred feet higher than the Savannah River, at Augusta, seventeen miles distant. The country to the west of the town is quite broken and hilly, the descent being so rapid as to require a grade (for five miles) for the South Carolina Railroad, of fifty-eight feet to the mile, being one of the heaviest railroad grades in the Atlantic States. To the eastward the lands are comparatively level. To the north and south the country is prettily diversified with hill and dale. The lover of nature is gratified by finding many a picturesque spot, and the roads, covered with the fallen pine straw (or levves), afford excellent rides and drives. Had I the art to make a pen-picture, I would like to convey to you some idea of the opportunities offered by many locations, where, by the exercise of tact and ingenuity, a very slight outlay of money would convert these vacant lands—now unappropriated and unappreciated—into lovely and delightful rural homes. The luxuriance of the growth, in the open air, of rare and beautiful roses, vines, flowers and shrubs—many of them of indigeneous growth, and which cannot be had at the North without the protection of a hot-house—afford the means of embellishing a home at but little cost of time or tion of a hot-house—afford the means of em-bellishing a home at but little cost of time or money. Before the war many of the wealthy relatives of the low country, and some of the money. Before the war many of the wealthy planters of the low country, and some of the Charleston marchants, had their summer houses in or near Aiken, attracted here by the remarkable salubrity of the climate and other marked advantages of this locality.

To give you a more definite idea of the temperature, I append a statement of the thermometrical observations for the past year (1867), taken from the report of the Smithsonian Institute. The extremest for the several months were as follows:

Deg. Deg. Deg. Deg.

Deg. Deg. Deg. Deg. Deg.
Dec. 75-23 March.76-30 June..91-61 Sept..90-64
Jan...73-21 April...82-30 July...93-71 Oct.. 85-42
Feb...78-22 May....86-51 Aug....88-65 Nov...75-32
Mean (winter months), 48 deg; spring, 60 deg.; summer, 76 deg.; autumn, 64 deg.; annual mean,

It will be observed that the highest point reached during the year was ninety-three degrees, and the lowest twenty-one degrees. Think of that, you who have been shivering with the thermometer below zero! The first frosts are in November, and the peach, the plum and other early vegetation, blossoming in February and March. Peas, potatoes and other hardy vegetables are planted in January, and by the 1st of May strawberries, green peas, &c., are in saason. The farmer need never lose a day from the ground being frozen too hard to work. The growing season is over too hard to work. The growing season is over two hundred days, or two-thirds of the year. Wheat ripening in June affords ample time to plant and gather a crop of corn or potatoes on the land from which the wheat has been

The lands are generally light and easily cul-The lands are generally light and easily cuitivated—some are quite sandy, and others have a clay sub-soil near the surface. The system of culture which it obtains is not such as we would approve cf, yet the far ners make a very comfortable subsistence for their families. Manures are but little used, and sub-soil ploughs are unknown. In my opinion too much of the work is left for unaided nature to

much of the work is left for unaided nature to do. With a different system this country would blossom like a rose. Fruit growing is the specialty here. As for peach trees, I have never seen the like in my life; almost every farmer has an orchard, and some contain from five thousand to ten thousand fruit trees, some of which have been pointed out to me as being over twenty years old, and still bearing. The peaches are shipped to Charleston by rail, and thence to New York by steamer. As the early varieties ripon in June, some four to six weeks varieties ripen in June, some four to six weeks earlier than the Jersey and Delaware crops, they command handsome prices, sometimes as high as \$25 per box for the earlier kinds. It is estimated that \$100,000 worth of peaches will this year be shipped from this neighbor-borhood. One of my neighbors has already sold over \$400 worth of strawberries from his

I am satisfied that farming in this country I am satisfied that farming in this country will pay, and that more enjoyment and luxuries can be had, with a given amount of labor, than in any Northern State I a a acquainted with. For my part, I have had enough of cold weather and being frozen up from four to six months of the year. As an illustration of the opportunities afforded for enterprise, a Northern family who settled here last year, planted largely of green peas this spring; although the cron did not furn out well, eneugh planted largely of green peas this spring; although the crop did not turn out well, enough has been accomplished to demonstrate the practicability of making money by such enterprises, some of the peas selling in New York at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per bushel, and netting on an average over \$2 per bushel. Beels, potatoes, cabbages, &c., have frequently been brought from the North, and sold at a profit here. Why? Because farmers neglected to store such articles for winter use. The owner of the farm I have purchased saved a few turnips last winter, and sold them for \$3 50 per barrel. But little attention has been paid heretofore to diversifytention has been paid heretofore to diversifying pursuits, the people being content to tread in the old beaten path.

in the old beaten path.

It is astonishing how few articles of Southern manufacture one finds in the stores for sale. The merchants visit New York and lay in their entire stock there. It is evident that the cost of transportation alone would afford a handsome profit on very many articles, and the cost of living and making the articles need be

cost of living and making the articles need to no greater than elsewhere.

Of a great many articles the raw materials are found here in abundance. What is needed is the capital, industry and tact to make such articles as are in demand and bring them properly to the notice of the consumer.

The combination of advantages of this vicinity describes advantages of this vicinity describes and the second of the consumer.

by admirably adapts it for manufacturing purposes. The numerous creeks and streams afford cheap and ample power. Its connection by rail with the commercial centres of the South afford a home market protected by the cost of transportation from the present sources of supply. The raw material is at hand, and the price of unskilled labor is much chase as the ty admirably adapts it for manufacturing purply. The raw material is at hand, and the price of unskilled labor is much cheaper than at the North. The attention of the Souther: people never having been turned in this direction, good openings are afforded to Northern mechanics who can command sufficient capital to work with. As an example, canned fruits and vegetables are brought from the North and large quantities are sold throughout the South. These fruits and vegetables can certainly be raised as cheaply here as there, and the flavor of the fruits, such as the strawberthe flavor of the fruits, such as the strawberries, peaches, &c., are decidedly superior to those raised in colder climes. Is it not reason-

rivaling those of Europe. These deposits will some day be a source of untold wealth, and afford employment for thousands of operatives,

sources of this section have never been proporly explored and investigated; therefore it is probable that a scientific examination would bring to light other valuable materials.

The rapid development of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral advantages of Aiken and vicinity are intimately connected, and depend to a considerable degree on a dissemination of a knowledge of the remarkable salubrity of the climate, and its sanitary effects in consumption and diseases which require a tonic, bracing atmosphere. Parties attracted here by the climate will develop the resources.

Invalids who have visited the most noted Invalids who have visited the most noted resorts, not only of this continent but of Europe, concur in the opinion that this climate is decidedly superior and better adapted for the successful treatment of pulmonary diseases than any now resorted to. Other places may have superior advantages for some one or more pursuits to that possessed by Aiken, but none can claim such a combination of advantages, including such a climate.

My opinion has been asked as to the advis-

including such a climate.

My opinion has been ask d as to the advisability of Northern families emigrating to the South. I would say that would depend on the circumstances of each individual case. As a general rule, where parties are comfortably located and doing well, and where there is no special and urgent reason to make a change, it would probably be as well to remain where they are, as it may take some years to surround themselves in a new home with the comforts and appliances that are gradually accumulated themselves in a new home with the comforts and appliances that are gradually accumulated and adapted to the idiosyncracies of individuals. The old adage says: "Three removes are as injurious as a fire," and moving a family such a distance entails heavy expenses. Neither would I recommend young men depending on procuring employment from others to come, for here the demand for "help" is less than the sundy. But there are many cases where for here the demand for "help is less than the supply. But there are many cases where the condition and prospects would be infinite-ly improved by a removal; for instance, where there is a hereditary predisposition to con-sumption, or where the constitution is una le to stand the rigors of a Northern climate, as in my own case. Those who can command capimy own case. Those who can command capital to start in business for themselves, and who are energetic, intelligent and industrious, will find many avenues which are not so crowded as at the North; consequently better opportunities for money-making. From what I have seen of the capabilities of this section, I am most sanguine of its future prospects, and feel assured that real estate, like in the West, will satisfy the control of the command. assured that real estate, has in the west, whi rapidly advance in value. A country with a glorious climate, fruitful soil, and rich in min-eral deposits, a coarageous and intelligent population, and having facilities for reaching the markets of the world rapidly and cheaply, must progress, unless too much legislation— Federal or State—unfortunately stops it course.

WILLARD.

THE FALL FASHIONS.

LARGE CHIGNONS AND SMALL BONNETS STILL THE BAGE-NOVALTIES IN DRESS GOODS-CLOARS FOR FALL WEAR- SCOTCH AND WATEL PROOF SUITS, &C.

[From the New York Times.]

"Opening Day," as it formerly existed, has eased to be. A few feeble announcements are still put forth, but the spirit is gone. New York has grown too large for a general opening; one house exhibits its arrivals by every steamer, another awaits the return of its patrons to the city in October, and a third considers "openings" vulgar, and only calculated to act as a lure to the ragtag and bobtail of the feminine community-that suspicious class, who visit every millinery store, ask the price, with an interested air, of the most expensive bonnets, and end by purchasing, in some little obscure shop, a frame, and a dol-lar's worth of trimming, out of which to fashion a bonnet, humbly modelled on the seventy dollar chapeau which they admired so much at Mme. Frizzeau's. What business have people with scarce ten dollars in the world to trouble themselves about fashion? The present article will therefore deal more with generalities, reserving the specialties for a later period, when they will be developed in all their glory.

THE NEW BONNETS. It is probable that the shapes of these are pretty well decided. The great effort is to get rid of the fanchon, and substitute some other style as convenient to wear, but not so easily copied.

A very small size is imperative, the chignon being stal large, and worn high. A round connet has been fix d upon, called a "pont," which is full and trimmed to give an appearance of height. It has a rim which stands up from the head, and is covered with a hand of short curl

ed feathers, lace, or jet.

The Lamballe is a fresh and very charming style for young girls—it has something the appearance of a sailor hat—in velvet, the rim being lined with pink satin, and a scarf of velvet arranged across the crown, one end hang-ing down at the left side, which is lined with pink satin.

The Diadene is for evening wear; it con-

sists of a diadem of blue velvet, laid in folds and standing up from the forehead, and having a pouf of rich white lace, ornamented with short curled white ostrich feathers. There are many pretty fantasies in bonnets which we are hardly civilized enough to adopt

in this country, and which are le s suited to our capricious climate than that of sunny There is the Spanish bonnet, a little pout, with long, wide scarf-like ands of rich bass lece attached to each side, which are crossed upon the breast, and thrown bask over the shoulders by the dainty Parisian lady, when she rides in the Bois de Boutojne.

There are others to which a quaint little hood of black lace is attached at the back, pointed, and ornamented down the centre, with small bands of velvet, or satin, the color

of the bonnet.

Bows, by the way, are a feature of this sea son's trimmings, not so much upon bonnets as upon dresses. Laiders of small bows are placed down the back of the capes, and Bachcik hoods, worn en suite with early fall dresses and are also used to loop up and ornament the

pannier at the side.

Black is so fashionable this season that jet has revived, and is largely worn upon bonnets and in the form of ornaments, though but little upon dresses. In fact upon robes it must be used sparingly, or it makes them too heavy, ruins the fabric, and spoils the effect of other trimming.

DRESS GOODS.

As French cambrics and percales are the harbingers of spring in the shop windows, so Scotch plaids are always the heralds of fall. The removal of light tissues, organdies, gauze and grenadine is the signal for a grand display of the regular Tartan; and persons ignorant or forgetful of the uniformity of the fact imagine at once that Scotch costumes are going to be the rage of the season.

There is really, however, this year more ground for the supposition than usual. Tartar cloths and Tartan poplins are very fashionable abroad; and Tartan popular are very insulable abroad; and Tartan suits, worn with a Scotch bonuet of black velvet, are the most stylish street costumes of the season.

Than Scotch plaid cloths, or popular, there

is nothing more durable or satisfactory for winter wear. But the small checks and plaids, though of the linest quality, never make up into stylish dresses, and we would advise, therefore, the purchase of large plaids for citations of the state of the s er round cloaks or costumes, and black rib

bon velvet as trimming, a dark color being the most effective upon check or plaid. In addition to the serges and winseys which form such excellent fall suits, we have new and fine water-proof, which comes to us un "English" water-proof cloth. The quality is much superior to any we have hitherto seen, and the colors better and more

superseded the use of cloaks as to destroy at least two-thirds of the trade, and render it necessary to as ociate with cloaks some other

wrap required.

Winter closks have not, as yet, made their

those who cannot afford the luxury of a velvet suit (the handsomest dress in the world) try ardently to obtain possession of a cloak, at least, as an evidence of their claim to taste and gentility.

Velvet cloaks, therefore, will be sure to be worn more or less; but, in the light of fashion, their star will pale before the greater elegance of the complete suits of velvet, with a bordering of short curled feathers, or a rich trimming of block lace—the most valued and becoming of all decorative appliances.

ming of black lace—the most valued and becoming of all decorative appliances.

The new cloaks, such as we have seen, are better adapted for wear upon occasions over suits, than for independent garmente. They are round, and consist of one, two, or three capes, the upper one looped up in the centre of the back, and ornamented with a rosette. These are very prettily made in plaid cloths, the plaid large, bright scarlet and white, or black, or the popular plaid blue and green—the rosettes of black ribbon velvet.

There are also basquos; or "half basques" as they are called, with round capes, some of which are caught up at the back with a rosette, others arranged in a doubled fold to form a pointed hood. These basques, however, are generally made en state.

pointed hood. These basques, however, are generally made en suite.

The Polish pelisse, which opens in front, and the Hungarian pelisse, which crosses over upon the breast, and has a pelerine cape attached, will undoubtedly be popular styles as the on the breast, and has a peirtine cape attached, will undoubtedly be popular styles as the cold season advances; but, at present, they repose piece-fully upon the shelves of the dry goods stores, or take form under the skilful scissors of the superintendents of the work-

Upon cool days square shawls of soft woo texture, and bright colors, are worn over suits made of alpaca, or other somewhat light fall goods. The fashionable style of wearing them is to allow them to fall at the back, and clasp them up in folds upon the shouldrs, with gold clasps or jewelled pins. Lace shawls are worn in the same way. in the same way.

SUITS. The neatest suits for fall wear are made of Scotch Tartan, in the regular clan patterns. The cloth for this purpose is better than poplin, particularly for the present pannier style, as it falls more readily into folds, and resists better the influences of the weather. They are made with two skirts and a cape, the cape looped up in the middle of the back with a rosette. The upper skirt forms a pannier at the back, and is gathered at the sides into a short, plain gored breadth in front. The under skirt just clears the ground, and is edged with a fluence; the cape and pannier are edged with a fill of the material, just half the depth of the flounce. Plush and velveteen have worn out the welcome they received during the two or three past years, and are given over to children. The neatest suits for fall wear are made of

Made up into suits they grow so quickly shab-by, that they are not worth the cost and The new water proof cloths are much lore serviceable, and, in the improved styles and qualities, form street suits which are both handsome and durable. They are best made with skirt, and Polish or Hungarian pelisse, and trimmed with heavy black silk braids or calloons.

past years, and are given over to children

Winter cloths for suits are imported in the Winter cloths for suits are imported in the brightest shades of color, bright garnet, mulberry, purple, claret, and a dark, rich shade of green. They will probably, and certainly most appropriately, be trimmed with narrow bands of fur, the muff made and trimmed to match. Very narrow collareites, or short bows, have taken the place of fur collars around the

The "petite pannier" is the latest style of hooped skirt. It is very small, and almost straight at the bottom, and bows over at the top of the back, where it is kept in place by a broad, stiff, covered whalebone, which braces itself against the hollow of the back as the ld-fashioned corset board did against the Hoops worn with street dresses are quite

imperceptible; it is only the hunch formed by the bustle and panner that is visible. PERSONAL GOSSIP ABOUT GREELEY.-The

New York correspondent of the Mobile Register, in noticing the conclusion of Horace Gree-ley's autobiographical sketches in the Ledger, entitled "Recollections of a Busy Life," says: His life has been a busy one, I doubt if

His life has been a busy one, I doubt if there is another newspaper man in the United States who gets through as much work in a year as Mr. Greeley. He hardly has an idle hour the twelvementh round. From Monday to Saturday he is writing leaders for the Tribune, attending meetings, making speeches, delivering lectures, answering correspondents, writing sketches and essays—doing, in fact, the work of three or four men, instead of one. Saturday morning he runs up to his farm at Chappagna, and goes to work in another way. Chappagna, and goes to work in another way.
You may find him in the fields or the woods,
taking exercise with hoe or axe, that would
use up an an ordinary city man in
an hour. This is his recreation. He enit a great deal better than throwing off copy, and he intends to retire to it alto ether as soon as he can. He has passed his fifty-seventh year, and has hardever been sick. He says he has no time be sick. His mode of life is conducive to be sick. His mode of life is conducive to health-primitive in its simplicity. Comfort and cleanlines; are all he asks, and he does not get much of the first. But he must have the second, and he does have it. He has had trials and sorrows like all men. The greatest came from the loss of his sons. Eccentric himself, his wife also has peculiar notions. She belongs to the Sorosis, and is a firm believer in woman suffrage. In religion, Horace is a Universalist, and therefore no bigot. He has only two children living—girls. His affact. as a Universalist, and therefore no bigot. He has only two children living—girls. His affection for them is of the strongest. They are pupils in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, the best educational institution for girls in New York, and I am informed that both were recently bapt zed into the Catholic Church. One of his sisters has been a Catholic for many years, and some of his friends think he will be Catholic himself some day. This, however, is his own business.

REAL MERIT ALWAYS VICTORIOUS. - I was de lighted to read the report of the committe, in our Evening Post, on the result of the "Great Trial at Island Park. Real merit always will be victorious at last. I am delighted with my machine, and want no other.—[Letter of N. B. Viil, Orient, R. L., to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., February 19, 1866.

Special Motices.

AT A NOVELTY .- THE LATEST AND nost effectual remedy for the cure of debility, loss of appetite, headache, torpor of the liver, etc., is PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS. For sale by all Druggists.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU? This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly, but I don't feel well." Look at the countenance o the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustreless, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flaccid, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interrogate the invalid more closely, and you will discover that constipation, the result of a disordered stomach and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief. "That's what's the matter." Whoever has experienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be old to recommend it as a remedy.

TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists. 3mos 22 July 6

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING 10 ner country home, after a sojourn of a few montes TERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. brace up the whole vital organization, and regula e in place of a course, rustic, flushed face, she had a so,t ruby cer plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared out eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of se great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCA SIAN BALM, as d considered it an invaluable sequis nen to any lady's totics. Ev its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its to render it proof against the mound influences combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet ansur which infect the air during the prevalence of epipassed in its efficary in drawing impurities fro ilso hearing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct -ction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful, Price 51, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order

W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. the only American Agents for the sale of the sale, March 30 March 30

Married.

WRAGG—COOPER.—In Thomasville, on the evening of the 24th inst, at the residence of Mrs. A. A. KING, by the Rev CHARLES GRANT, THOMAS L. WRAGG, of "savannah, to Miss JOSIE L. COOPER, of Thomasville, Ga.

Obituary.

HASELTINE.—Died, in Charleston, on Sunday evening, August 30, ALBERT L. HASELTINE, in his six lieth year.

A numerous circle of friends is called upon to mourn the death of an esteemed and valued member. From early youth to the full autumn of life, when he was called to the eternal rest, Mr. Haselline avoided those enmities which it is so easy to incur in this world of strife, and walked through the path allotted to him afriend among friends. Of unimpeachable integrity in business affairs, indulgent and tender in his domestic relations, of broad and liberal views in matters of religion, of undeviating politeness, and kind to all, even the humblest, it is not strange if his friendships were many, and strong, and lasted to his dying day. Though neither wealth or fame rewarded the honest efforts of his life, he possessed such peace of mind and enjoyed such comfort in existence as wealth and fame, even the largest and greatest, often fail to bestow. He has gone, and the viaces that knew him shall keow him no more forever. Let us hope that a merciful God will look pityingly upon his faults, and that their shadows may be suffered to vanish in the bright light of his many virtues.

Special Notices.

PO QUARTERLY STATE TAXES .- GENE-RAL TAX OFFICE, FIRE-PROOF BUILDING .-The Quarterly State Taxes for quarter ending 30th September, 1868, on sales of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and Spirituous Liquors manufactured, also the Quarterly Convention Taxes on sales of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and articles manufastured for sale, barter or exchange, are now due

and payable at this office.

The Books will be closed on the 15th inst., after which time double tax executions will be issued against defaulters.

All articles of trade sale barter or exchange (Cot ton taxed by the United States excepted), are return-FLEETWOOD LANNEAU, able for Taxes. Tax Collector St. Philip and St. Michael.

October 1 OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY, September 25, 1868 .- A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after Monday, the 4th

The Books of Transfer will be closed from this zimo. W. J. HERIOT, Secretary and Treasurer. date to the 4th proximo. September 25

FLOUR, CORN, HAY, &c .- MESSES. JOHN CAMPSEN & CO. have opened a Branch to their Market-street Flouring Mills at the corner of East Bay and North Atlantic Wharf. The Store is large and commodious, and having secured a full stock of the various cereals, they are prepared to fur nish their customers with Grains at the lowest market rates.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- DANIEL RAVENEL PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, DIRECTORS OF THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, VS. 1HE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND OTHE AS .- Upon hearing the Bill and Bill of Reviver, and the answers thereto, it is ordered. That the complainants in this cause, by public advertisement in one or more leading newspapers in the cities of Charleston, Cincinnati, Nashville, New Orleans, Mobile, Augusta and New York call upon all the creditors of the Planters' and Me chanies' Bank of South Carolina to present statements of their claims, designating the number of Bill or Note of each denomination, wherever they form any part of the claim, at the Banking House in East Pay street, on or before the first day of Octo

ber next. It is further ordered, That, if so required and notified by the complainants in writing, every creditor shall go before one of the Masters of this Court and make proof of his claim, and also of the time when the Bills, Notes, Deposits, or other securities came into h's, her or their possession, and the considera tion paid therefor, that the same may be considered by this Court in determining the amount of such claims and the disposition of the same; and that whenever such proof is required notice shall be given of the time and place of proof to all the Solicitors in

H. D. LISESNE. Signed on 26th May, 1858. OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' AND MECHAN-

ICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, KAST BAT, June 1, 1863. In pursuance of the crier Chancellor H. D. LE SESNE, made in the above stated case, extracts from which are harewith set forth, all persons there in referred to are hereby notified to make proof to me of their respective claims, on or before the first

Cashier The New Orleans Picayune, Mobile Register, Nashville Gazette, Cincinnati Commercial, Augusti Constitutionalist, New York Journal of Commerce will insert the above once a week for the month of September, and await further orders.

day of October next ensuing, at the above mentioned

cury. September 15 sept 15 30, oet 1 BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of

All papers will send bills to the Charleston Mer-

Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriassa guide to mairimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila delphia, Pa. 3mos 'September 22

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1yr

AF WE ARE NOT CAST IRON !- CAST iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is no cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of tem perature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them. At this season the difference between the tempor

ture of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomuch, the liver, the Lowels and the nervous sys'am are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, de sility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, &c. Sustain and moinforce these organs, therefore, with the pur est and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz: HOSTETIER'S STOMACH BITits action. Useful at all sea-ons as a mouns of promoting perfect digestion, an even and natural flor of bile, an I a healthy con lition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the fall when the complaints arising from checket perspiration pre so common. It is found, by those who are n the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthen and fortifies the body as September 26 demies.

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September 10

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October 1

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